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Watch™**

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VIA FACSIMILE AND FIRST CLASS MAIL

January 8, 2006

Scott Koch
Information and Privacy Coordinator
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, DC 20505
(Fax. No.: 703-613-3007)

Re: Status of Freedom of Information Act request

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please provide Judicial Watch Inc., with an update, in writing, regarding the status of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) sent to the Central Intelligence Agency (hereafter "CIA") by letter dated May 16, 2002, regarding government knowledge of and or prior intelligence regarding the 9/11 attacks (*See* letter, attached) Please provide us with a time-frame of when we can reasonably expect to receive the requested documents. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

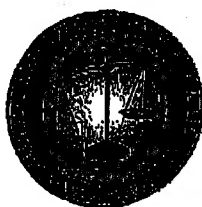
Sincerely,

JUDICIAL WATCH INC.

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted Address]

Enc.



Judicial Watch

Because no one is above the law!

COPY

May 16, 2002

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL AND FAX

Central Intelligence Agency
Kathryn L. Dyer
FOIA and Privacy Coordinator
Washington, D.C. 20505

The White House
Office of Administration
Carol Ehrlich, FOIA Officer
5001 New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

National Security Agency
Pamela N. Phillips
Chief, FOIA/PA Services
Office of Information Policy, DC321
Ft. George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248

Federal Bureau of Investigation
John M. Kelso, Jr., Chief
FOIPA Section
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20535-0001

Federal Aviation Administration
Valerie G. Collins
FOIA Program Director, ARC-40
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Washington, D.C. 20591

Department of Defense
Freedom of Information and Security Review
Room 2C757
1155 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1155

Defense Intelligence Agency
Robert P. Richardson
Chief, FOIA Staff
Code SVI-1 (FOIA)
Washington, D.C. 20340-5100

Department of State
Margaret P. Grafeld
Director, Office of IRM Programs & Services, SA-2
5th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20522-6001

National Security Council
Director
Access Management
392 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20504

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request.

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (hereinafter, "FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. 552, and its

regulations, we hereby request from the Executive Office of the President (EOP), Office of Administration (OA), National Security Agency (NSA), National Security Council (NSC), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) all correspondence, memoranda, documents, reports, records, statements, audits, lists of names, applications, diskettes, letters, expense logs and receipts, calendar or diary logs, facsimile logs, telephone records, call sheets, tape recordings, video recordings, notes, examinations, opinions, folders, files, books, manuals, pamphlets, forms, drawings, charts, photographs, electronic mail, and other documents and things, that refer or relate to the following in any way:

- 1) FBI case notes which describe alleged 9-11 hijacker Zacarias Moussaoui as "the type of person who was capable of flying an aircraft into the World Trade Center".¹
- 2) A "President's Daily Brief" which mentioned the possibility of terrorists, including but not limited to, Osama Bin Laden and/or Al-Qaeda, hijacking planes.
- 3) A Phoenix Arizona FBI agent's warning to his superiors, last summer (2001) that Osama Bin Laden might be sending students to U.S. flight schools.
- 4) A memorandum from a Phoenix Arizona FBI agent regarding efforts by terrorists to place students in American aviation schools.
- 5) Analysis of the memorandum from the Phoenix agent, done in FBI headquarters in Washington DC and/or any other FBI office or field office.
- 6) All communication between President George W. Bush and/or Condoleezza Rice and/or Secretary of State Colin Powell and/or CIA director George Tenet and/or Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and/or FBI Director Robert Mueller and/or Attorney General John Ashcroft regarding the Phoenix memo and/or efforts by Osama Bin Laden to place students in American aviation schools.
- 7) The enrollment of Zacarias Moussaoui in a Minnesota flight school.
- 8) Plans by Zacarias Moussaoui and/or Osama Bin Laden and/or Al-Qaeda and/or any terrorist group to hijack airplanes.
- 9) Plans by Zacarias Moussaoui and/or Osama Bin Laden and/or Al-Qaeda and/or any

¹ See David Martin, "What Bush Knew Before Sept. 11," *CBS News*, May 16, 2002; Flight School Memo Named Bin Laden," *CBS News*, May 15, 2002; David Johnston, "Pre-Attack Memo Cited Bin Laden," *The New York Times*, May 15, 2002. A1-5.

terrorist group to fly airplanes into the World Trade Center.

10) New analytical units within the F.B.I., staffed with new personnel, as a result of the Phoenix FBI memorandum.

11) The decision to create the "Office of Intelligence" within the FBI.

12) An alert(s) issued to Government agencies regarding the possible threat of Osama Bin Laden and/or Al-Qaeda and/or any terrorist group hijacking airplanes, between February 1, 2001 to October 31, 2001.

13) The decision not to make the alert(s) public.

14) The decision not to inform the public about the threat of Osama Bin Laden and/or Al-Qaeda and/or any terrorist group hijacking airplanes.

Thank you for your expected cooperation in responding to our request in a timely manner, which should be within 10 working days, as required under 32 C.F.R. § 1900.34, 28 § CFR 16.3 (d)(ii)(iv)(3), and 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(E)(ii)(I), because time is of the essence. The American public deserves full disclosure of government foreknowledge of the September 11 2001 terror attacks on America. Judicial Watch, through a variety of means and media detailed below and consistent with its legal and public education mission will rapidly and efficiently disseminate the information obtained under FOIA to the American people. In order to accomplish these aims, it is critical that the American people have this request answered in a timely manner.

Pursuant to the FOIA, if any portions of the requested documents are claimed to be privileged, those portions which are not claimed to be privileged should be provided to the undersigned. This should be done prior to the conclusion of the statutory 20-day period for response. In addition, under the FOIA there is an absolute requirement to produce those segregable portions of documents which are not claimed to be privileged, as well as a list ("Vaughn Index") that indicates by date, author, general subject matter, and claims of privilege(s) those documents, or portions thereof, which have been withheld or not provided. Vaughn v. Rosen, 484 F.2d 820 (D.C. Cir 1973), cert. denied, 415 U.S. 977 (1974); Iglesias v. Central Intelligence Agency, 525 F. Supp. 547 (D.C. 1981); see generally LaRocca v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 47 F.R.D. 278 (W.D. Pa. 1985).

We note that President Clinton instructed agencies in October, 1993, to ensure compliance with both the spirit as well as the letter of the Act. See President Clinton's FOIA Memorandum, U.S. Department of Justice, FOIA Update, Summer/Fall 1993, at 3. In addition, Attorney General Ashcroft issued a FOIA Memorandum on October, 12, 1993, which *inter alia* states "the Department of Justice and this Administration are committed to full compliance with the Freedom of Information Act... It is only through a well-informed citizenry that the leaders of our nation remain accountable to the governed and the American people can be assured that neither fraud nor government waste is concealed." and orders "a presumption of disclosure." See Attorney General Ashcroft's FOIA Memorandum, U.S. Department of Justice, FOIA Update, Fall 2000, at p. 1.

Judicial Watch is entitled to a public interest fee waiver for this request. At 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a) (4) (A) (iii), the FOIA sets forth a two prong test to determine whether a fee waiver is appropriate. First, the disclosure must be in the public interest by contributing significantly to the public's understanding of the operations of the government. *Schrecker v. Department of Justice*, 970 F. Supp. 49, 50 (D.D.C. 1997); *Fitzgibbon v. Agency for International Development*, 724 F. Supp. 1048, 1050 (D.D.C. 1989); *Larson v. Central Intelligence Agency*, 843 F.2d 1481, 1483 (D.C. Cir. 1988). Second, the disclosure must not be primarily in the commercial interest of the requester. *Schrecker*, 970 F. Supp. at 50; *Fitzgibbon*, 724 F.2d at 1050; *Larson*, 843 F.2d at 483.

Judicial Watch, Inc. is a not-for-profit, non-partisan, tax-exempt organization, organized under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code, which, as a public interest law firm, specializes in, among other things, deterring, monitoring, uncovering, and addressing public corruption in government.

Judicial Watch, Inc. has no commercial purpose as a 501 (c)(3) not-for-profit organization. It was organized to improve the ethical and legal standards in government, accountability of government officials to the rule of law, and public understanding of government operations and activities.

Judicial Watch, Inc. regularly requests materials under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") from a number of federal agencies relating to a variety of topics of public concern, then disseminates this information through a variety of media.

Judicial Watch is a member of the media.² One of its main purposes is to disseminate to the public information that exposes government activities that are contrary to the law. Judicial Watch, Inc. uses several mechanisms for the dissemination of the information it acquires which ensures that the information will be quickly available to the public. Judicial Watch maintains an Internet site, www.JudicialWatch.org on which the public can view and inspect, among other things, FOIA materials, press releases, responsive documents, deposition transcripts and court opinions. This website is viewed by over 20,000 people per day on average, and on several occasions, has logged up to 1,000,000 visitors in a single day. Judicial Watch, Inc.'s Chairman, President, and other employees of Judicial Watch Inc. frequently appear on nationally broadcast television and radio programs. Judicial Watch is also a member of the National Religious Broadcast Association and is routinely

² See Memorandum and Order, *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. U.S. Department of Justice*, Civil Action No. 00-1396 (JR), November 16, 2000.

issued press credentials by national conventions.

Judicial Watch, Inc. produces live radio programs. "The Judicial Watch Report" airs nationally once per week on 43 radio stations and the Internet. A separate, hour long, live Spanish language "Judicial Watch Report" airs twice weekly, since September 2001, from Miami, Florida on WQBA - 1140 AM. On October 29, 2001, Judicial Watch also began broadcasting a two hour daily edition of the radio program "The Judicial Watch Report" on the USA Radio Network, and on the Internet sites www.USARadio.com and www.JudicialWatch.org.

Judicial Watch also produces and broadcasts a twice weekly television program concerning legal affairs also entitled the "The Judicial Watch Report," which is seen on the Dish Network and the Liberty Network among others. The producer of the Judicial Watch Report is Brian Doherty, formerly the producer for the television programs "The O'Reilly Factor" and "The Drudge Report" on the Fox News Channel.

Judicial Watch also works with other media organizations to publish new stories in the public interest. Concerning its Enron investigation, Judicial Watch received over 60 press contacts on March 26, 2002 alone, and cooperated with other news organizations such as the *New York Times*, *Associated Press*, *Reuters*, *Cox Newspapers*, *United Press International*, *Knight Ridder*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Houston Chronicle* and the *Los Angeles Times*. As another example, recently, as a result of FOIA litigation before this Court in Judicial Watch v.

Department of Health and Human Services, C.A. No. 01-1043 (TPJ), Judicial Watch obtained documents concerning the fundraising practices of Department of Health and Human Services ("DHHS") Director Tommy Thompson, a Republican and former governor of Wisconsin. Judicial Watch analyzed these documents, conducted additional research, and found that Mr. Thompson was using his taxpayer financed office, in part, for fundraising activities on behalf of Republicans and was making his office available to donors with interests before the DHHS. Judicial Watch subsequently shared its analysis, research, and copies of these documents with a reporter from *The Washington Post*, a newspaper that is distributed nationwide, and an article concerning these documents was subsequently published by the *Washington Post*. See Attachment A -- Al Kamen, "Photo-Op, Funds-Op, Suit-Op," *The Washington Post*, Nov. 30, 2001, A39.

Judicial Watch also publishes detailed periodic reports. On September 28, 1998, for example, Judicial Watch, Inc. released a publication entitled Interim Report on Crimes and Other Offenses Committed by President Bill Clinton Warranting His Impeachment and Removal from Elected Office. This 145-page report is accompanied by nearly 4,000 pages of supporting documentation, and was crafted, in part, from the raw materials obtained by Judicial Watch, Inc. through responses to its FOIA requests. This is a distinct work and has been widely disseminated to the public. On or around August 10, 1999, Judicial Watch released its Filegate Status Report, which is 136 pages long and is supported by nearly 1000 pages of exhibits. Another recent Judicial Watch publication is The Judicial Watch Florida Recount, an independent, non-partisan analysis of the results of Florida's hotly contested 2000

Presidential election. This document was released on March 22, 2001. Judicial Watch's most recent publication is The Judicial Watch 2002 "State of the Union" Report, Bush Administration Ethics Enforcement: "A Failure of Leadership," published February 1, 2002.

Judicial Watch also publishes a monthly newsletter, which is sent to approximately 225,000 individuals. It also utilizes an E-mail Infonet service which sends out updates of Judicial Watch's activities over the Internet on nearly a daily basis to 17,000 persons. Judicial Watch also produces several press releases each week which are "blast faxed" to hundreds of radio and television stations, as well as newspapers throughout the country.

Judicial Watch, Inc. is conducting an investigation into the September 11th attack. The documents sought in our FOIA request are material to our investigation. Judicial Watch intends to disseminate the responsive documents and information obtained from its investigation and this FOIA request through its daily and weekly radio programs, its television program, Internet website, and its newsletter. Judicial Watch is currently writing a special report on the September 11th attacks that is to be published in the next few weeks. Information sought in this request will be published in Judicial Watch's forthcoming special report.

Judicial Watch also uses the documents and information from FOIA requests in public events such as conferences, seminars and speeches. For example, in October of 2001, Judicial

Watch held its third annual "Ethics in Government Conference" in Miami, Florida. Previous conferences were held in Pasadena, California (1999), and Washington, DC (2000). Judicial Watch, Inc. also intends to make the documents and information obtained from this FOIA request available to researchers, interns, colleges, universities and the media.

In short, Judicial Watch's efforts to expose government corruption make news on almost a daily basis, and it functions, in part, as a member of the media.

Indeed, there is an unequivocal public interest served by revealing the aforementioned documents. The American people should be made aware of, among other things, reports, investigations, decisions, waivers and findings of fact concerning government foreknowledge of the September 11th attack on America. According to the statements by government officials, including White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer and FBI Director Robert Mueller, the President of the United States was informed, via the "President's Daily Brief," that Osama Bin Laden was plotting to hijack American airplanes, but firmly insist that none in government knew that the planes were to be used as missiles to crash into a building. The President reportedly put government security agencies on alert. The knowledge these officials claim stems from an FBI memo written by a Phoenix based agent. The memo was given too little attention, according to FBI director Robert Mueller, because the FBI lacked adequate analytical capabilities to evaluate it, which has been remedied for the future by the creation of new departments within the Bureau, including the "Office of Intelligence." The American public has a right to know 1) exactly how much knowledge of a potential terrorist attack their Government officials had beforehand, 2) how they responded to a potential terrorism attack based on that knowledge, and 3) what steps have been taken to avert future intelligence and security failures. Unquestionably this is a breaking news item that is continuing to unfold in the press. Future government action and/or inaction in response to future foreknowledge of terrorist attacks could cost lives. This request is a "life or limb" issue of the greatest urgency. This disclosure will significantly

contribute to the public understanding of the operations and activities of their government by informing them of how the government handles suspected terrorist attacks. This request is based in part on news reports. See David Martin. "What Bush Knew Before Sept. 11," *CBS News*. May 16, 2002; Flight School Memo Named Bin Laden," *CBS News*. May 15, 2002; David Johnston. "Pre-Attack Memo Cited Bin Laden," *The New York Times*. May 15, 2002. A1-5. Copies of which are enclosed with this request.³

Without question, there is a compelling need for the public to understand how the government responded to prior knowledge of potential airplane hijackings by terrorists, which turned out to be the most deadly attack of terrorism in history. Hence we submit this request.

Clearly, information that exposes government activity that is contrary to the rule of law will contribute significantly to the public's understanding of the operations and activities of government. In fact, according to the *Office of Management and Budget, Freedom of Information Reform Act of 1986 – Uniform Freedom of Information Act Fee Schedule Guidelines*, § 67(g), this is one of the categories of activity which courts have characterized as in the public interest.

Congress has spoken clearly on this subject by amending FOIA so that it can "be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters." *McClellan Ecological Seepage Situation*, at 1284 (quoting 132 Cong. Rec. S14298 (Sept.30, 1986)). The main purpose of the amendment, according to Senator Leahy, was to prevent gamesmanship on the part of government agencies i.e., to "remove roadblocks and technicalities which have been used by various Federal agencies to deny waivers or reductions of fees under FOIA." *Id.* (quoting 132 Cong. Rec. S16496, October 15, 1986).

³ See David Martin. "What Bush Knew Before Sept. 11," *CBS News*. May 16, 2002; Flight School Memo Named Bin Laden," *CBS News*. May 15, 2002; David Johnston. "Pre-Attack Memo Cited Bin Laden," *The New York Times*. May 15, 2002. A1-5.

We request expeditious handling and immediate release of the requested information in the public interest.

In accordance with 32 C.F.R. § 1900.34 (c), 28 § CFR 16.3 (d)(ii)(iv)(3), and 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(E)(ii)(I) we submit this request be granted and expedited because the information is urgently needed for dissemination so that the public may be informed about actual or alleged Federal Government government activity.

In addition, we find a compelling need for the requested information given that a significant part of our operation involves disseminating information as a legitimate news source. Thus, we assert that the request concerns matters of widespread and exceptional media interests in which there exist possible questions about the government's integrity (to include senior government officials) which effect public confidence.

Judicial Watch certifies that in accordance with citation 32 C.F.R. § 1900.34 (c), 28 § CFR 16.3 (d)(ii)(iv)(3), and 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(E)(ii)(I) we have a compelling need for information sought herein.

Release of the information will promote confidence in our Constitutional Republic, and contribute to furthering the integrity of the American national government by deterring and/or sanctioning corrupt activities. The failure to do so will likely result in the further compromise of important interests of the American people.

Sincerely,

JUDICIAL WATCH, INC.



Fax

To: Scott Koch
Info & PA Coordinator

From:

Fax: 703-613-3007

Date: JAN. 09 2006

Phone:

Pages: 14 including cover

Re: Freedom of Information Act
Request

☒ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☒ Please Reply

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501 School Street, SW, Suite 500,
Washington, D.C. 20024
Tel: (202) 646-5172
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JUDICIAL WATCH

Freedom of Information Act
Request

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To: *Central Intelligence Agency* From:
Fax: *703-613-3007* Date: *MAY 16 2002*
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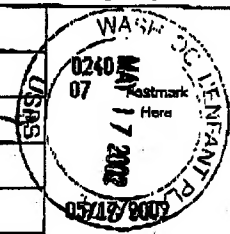
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Sent To: *Kathryn Dyer*
Street, Apt. No.,
or PO Box No. *Central Intelligence Agency*
City, State, Zip+4 *Washington, DC 20505*

7001 2510 0009 4450 6598

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JAN 17 1964
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WASHINGTON, D.C.